NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1871.

THE PURSUIT OF CHANZY.

HIS RETREAT BECOMES DISORDERLY. CAMP CONLIE CAPTURED-THE MILITARY STORES REMOVED BY THE FRENCH-BEAUMONT OCCU-PIED AND ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN-CONTRADICTORY DISPATCH FROM BORDEAUX. LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1871.

A dispatch from Versailles, yesterday, says the details of the pursuit of Gen. Chanzy are being received there. On the 13th, when ten miles west of Le Mans, the French were driven into a disorderly retreat, with the loss in the engagement of 400 prisoners. Camp Conlie was taken after the firing of a few shots, but the large stores of material of war recently there had been carried off by the retreating French. Beaumont was occupied without netable resistance, and there 1,000 prisoners were

A dispatch from Laval, 16th, says that reënforcements were to be sent from Cherbourg to the Army of the North, and that fresh recruits were continually arriving at Cherbourg.

King William telegraphs to Queen Augusta from Versailles, 16th, that the number of prisoners captured in and since the battle of Le Mans has increased to fully 20,000. Four locomotives and 400 wagons are among the spoils.

A dispatch from Bordeaux, dated yesterday, states that the Prussians attacked Gen. Chanzy on Sunday. and that the French army "resisted well, except in the center." No further porticulars are given. Another Bordeaux dispatch gives the substance

of a general order issued by Gen. Chanzy to his troops, explanatory of the late disaster at Le Mans. He attributes the abandonment of that city by the Army of the Leire to an unexplicable panic among some of the troops, and the loss of important positions which compromised the safety of the entire army, and the failure to execute certain orders given by himself. He says, nevertheless, that a supreme iffort on the part of the army may yet save the country, and appeals in strong terms to the soldiers to rally to his support, and to fight with renewed vigor for Liberty and the Republic.

Advices from Laval state that 50,000 French troops had left Cherbourg to reënforce Chanzy, and others were to be sent at once to the front.

THE BELEAGUERED CAPITAL.

NEW BATTERIES OPENED BY THE FRENCH-THE PRUSSIANS SILENCE THEM WITH SMALL LOSS. LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1871.

A dispatch from Versailles, dated yesterday, announces that the French on that day unmasked some fresh batteries on the south side of Paris. Their fire was immediately returned by the German batteries, and the new works were quickly silenced. The German loss was only two officers and 17 men.

OPERATIONS IN THE SAONE VALLEY.

GEN. BOURBAKI NEAR BELFORT-HIS ADVANCE CHECKED BY VON WERDER. LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1871.

A dispatch from Bordeaux, to-day, states that Gen. Bourbaki continues his approach toward Belfort. He was fighting yesterday, and occupied Mont Celiard. The battle was resumed to-day.

Gen. Von Werder, in his official report of the engagement alluded to above, says that four French sorps made a determined attack on his position south of Belfort, but they were victoriously repulsed at all points, the Prussians only losing 200 men. The battle lasted nine hours.

GENERAL MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

EXPECTED TO DO-UNIMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESSES SOUTH OF ORLEANS-A PRUSSIAN FLAG OF TRUCE FIRED UPON BY THE

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1871. A dispatch from Lille, received to-day, says :

"The Army of the North is advancing again to ward the Somme, carefully feeling its way and meeting with no opposition. Gen. Faidherbe has reconnoftered the passages of the river, and discovered that the enemy have destroyed the bridges, and barricaded the villages on the left bank. Though the ground is slippery and military movements difficult, the entire army is in motion. Gen. Faidherbe has been heavily reënforced with men and material of war, and has commenced a series of maneuvers, from which great results are expected.'

A dispatch from Bordeaux says that in the fight at Gien, when the Prussians were driven from that place, several Prussian officers were killed. A dispatch from Versailles says a German detachment was attacked at Briarc, six miles south-east of Gien, on the 14th, by a superior French force, but suc meded in escaping by cutting its way through the

Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, communisated to Gen. Trechn a complaint from Count Bisnarck that the French fired on flags of truce. Gen. freehu, in reply, says the firing was accidental, and tites similar accidents on the German side.

BOMBARDMENT OF MONT AVRON.

POSITION OF THE GERMAN BATTERIES-SUPERI-OUITY OF THE GERMAN FIRE-THE GENERAL IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.1

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF SAXONY, CHELLES, Dec. 27 .- The bombardment of Mont Avron-that event which has for days past formed the chief topic of discussion and for anticipation-commenced this morning. Interesting as the topic was, was naturally precluded from dwelling upon it with that detail which would have been decirable, and the same necessity for reserve compels me even to withhold many particulars of great interest. The butteries buyin on the south on the further side of the Marue in close proximity to Noisy le Grand. There is a gap across the valley of Chelles, but they begin again where the hight of Montfermeil puts out into the plain, and continue at intervals with a slight sweep, of which the convex is toward Avron, further to the north than and in front of, the village of Rainey. The French have been working hard on and around Avron ever since the 2d, indeed, before it. It is understood that in all standing opposite our batteries, and in a position to rep'y to them, there are about 60 cannon, exclusive, of course, of those on the forts. These are chiefly, if not altogether, naval gams, of recent construction and considerable caliber-say 64pounders. A few may be taken as heavier. The German batteries have, according to this computation, a numerleal advantage, with possibly a parity as to weight of metal, run-for gun, and the advantage also of greater Precision—a notable feature of German artillery and backed by great shooting accuracy on the part of the Factors, who are not drawn from the field artillery, but have been specially imported from the fortresses, and we theroughly conversant with the handling of these Arms with precision. The design and construction of the Chief of the Engineer Stall of the

judges, if conversant with the positions, would admit that all that skill and Inowledge, both practical and theoretical, can effect, has been bestowed on the duty. The siege train and the detailed conduct of the boment is, I believe, under the supervision of Col. Barge, course the fire of the French forts is an important element in the consideration of the eventualities of the bombardment of Mont Avron, and it would be blindnes to negative it.

It was, I believe, originally intended that the firing hould begin at 7 o'clock. Half an hour before I was out in the cold morning air, listening for the first booming report that I for days have been so anxious to hear-th mbiem and heraid, as it would be, of a new phase of the war, and, let us hope, of an early termination. Seven off their firing. Eight came, and the keenness of expectancy became absolutely painful. Was the whol d a feint! Were those after all, a spare an quakers" whose cold sides I had leaned against the day 'dammy!" No; the evidence of one's sense contradicted this. Was, then, the day post poned yet once again? No; only the hour. A exactly a quarter to nine the first gun crashed it below me in front of Montfermeil, and I could hear its angry whire as it cut the air in crossing the intervening space. In three minutes more the all was full of the din of a deep diapason. There was nothing to see, and I saw it-such may serve as a sum mary of my day's work. At daylight the snow had begun to fall, not heavily and in big flakes, but in feathery rticles, which filled and whitened the air, making of stacles invisible a quarter of a mile off. Of course the gunners had got their sights and ranges the day before, and their shot must have been there, or "there or there abouts," but Avren was as invisible as if it had been on the further side of the North Pole. The work gave one the idea of fighting with knives in a dark room. At first surprise. It was not till 9 o'clock that Avron sent back the first installment of its reply. When it did begin though, it went to work with a will, but rather wildly, the shells flying about promiseuously in a fashion that impaired the safety of any given point. By 10 this duel in the dark was in full sway, the air incessantly lacerated and tortured by the whistle of the projectiles so that one might have imagined himself in a calm at sea, with the rush of a coming squall hearing down upon The German fire was like clock-work; three times I timed the number of rounds fired in a minute, and th results were-24, 25, 25. Of course these figures are valneless in indication of the rapidity of the firing without nformation as to the number of the guns, which I am not at liberty to give; but they afford remarkable evidence of the systematic steadiness of the practice. The French fire came more in spurts and gusts, and then was silent for some half a minute. When in full blaze it was so rapid as to be continuous, and did not admit of being timed itself, or of one timing the German About 11 the batteries at Bondy, as well as I could judge by the direction of the sound, took up their position, and were replied to by the extreme right flank of the German position, which has been designed amiably ooking toward the said Bondy, with a view to such a onstration. All day long the fire continued, with no great variation to speak of. Perhaps it was heaviest om 12 till 2. After that hour the French fire seemed to slacken visibly. There were no longer intervals between the spuris, and the spurts were not so animated. The forts of Rosny and Nogent, however, chimed in occasionally, covering the slackness of Avron's efforts. About sundown there was a marked weakness in the enemy's fire, the German fire continuing meanwhile in a steady, dding, stolid fashion. As I write (9 o'clock at night) both sides have partially suspended operations. About every five minutes I hear a report, but cannot say from which it comes. No doubt to-morrow the air will be

The Prussians intend, when they have drawn all the best French artillerymen to that side, to open a tremendous fire on Meudor, Clamart, St. Cloud, and Cha illon. St. Cloud will be one of their most important Many batteries have been constructed in the park, which has been almost totally destroyed by the Prussians for military reasons, as well as the best part of the town of St. Cloud. The new French batteries on peninsula of Bellancours have been constructed to fight the Prussian batteries in the park of St. Cloud. Huge trains of heavy ammunition are daily taken into the park, the entrance of which is now strictly forbidden

ITALIAN UNITY.

A DISPATCH FROM VICTOR EMANUEL. To the Editor of The Tribune

SIR: Inclosed is copy of a dispatch just reby Gen. John A. Dix, from the Italian Unity FAIDHERBE AGAIN ADVANCING-WHAT HE IS at the Academy of Music. Very resp'y, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Chairman

New-York, Jan. 17, 1871.

New-York, Jan. 17, 1871.
Cheenber Paro, Dr. Luca, Rahan Consul-General, New-York:
His Majesty, King Victor Emanuel, commands you to
tender his sincere thanks to Gen. John A. Dix, President of the meeting to cefebrate Italian Unity, for the kindly feelings expressed in his telegram.

VISCONTI VENOSTA, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

TWO LARGE PIRES IN CHICAGO-ARMOUR & CO.'S PORK-PACKING ESTABLISHMENT BURNED— TWO HUNDRED PERSONS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT - THE AMERICAN CUTLERY WORKS DESTROYED-LOSS OVER \$100,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The large slaughtering and packing establishment of Armour & Co., at the corner of Salt-st, and Archer-ave., took fire ut an early hour this morning, and was completely destroyed. The main portion of the establishment was built of brick, and was of immense size. In the pens there were about 4,000 live hogs, all of which were resened, and 2,000 dressed hogs, which were saved from the flames. The loss on the building is \$40,000 fully insured. Some 200 persons are thrown out of employment by the disaster. During the progress of the fire Francis Hugo, Thomas Barry, and Claude Blair were seriously injured, and Rickfard Dubach slightly, by the falling walls. The fire had its origin in the explosion of a gaseline lamp in the tool room.

The American Cutlery Works on Ewingset, between Haisted-st, and Blue Island ave., were burned hist night. The loss is estimated at \$60,000, with an insurance of \$65,000. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. portion of the establishment was built of brick, and was

LARGE FIRE IN LIMA, OHIO. CINCINNATI, Jan. 17 .- Fire broke out in Lima, Ohio, at about 10 o'clock last night, in a large business spreading fearfully. The firemen had but one small engine, and were unable to check the conflagration. The principal losers are F. A. Wheeler, drug store; Moore & Co., dry goods; King & Purham, hardware; Jackson, bookstore; Krauss, photograph gallery, and G. Friesch, clothing store. A portion of the goods were saved in a damaged condition. house on the public square, and at last accounts was

THE NEW-JERSEY STATE TEMPERANCE CONVEN

The State Temperance Convention held in Taylor Hall, Trenton, N. J., yesterday, was very largely attended by representatives of the temperature sect ties from all parts of the State. The proceedings were unusually interesting and attractive. A temperary organ ization was effected at noon by the election of Col. Scrapton of Warren County as Chairman. The election was followed by a few remarks from the Rev. Mr. Van Meter of the Howard Mission, who introduced a class of young singers to enliven the proceedings by their songs. The Convention adjourned until 2 p. m., after the ap-

pointment of committees. Upor reassembling, a permenent organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

effected by the election of the following officers:
President—J. H. Garey of Essex. Vice-Presidents—the
Hon. John W. Harleton, Gloucester; James D. Shreve,
Barlington; E. R. Bailock, Hunterdon; W. D. Russell,
Essex; A. G. P. Seguin, Morris. Secretaries—T. B. Stout,
the Rev. G. R. Morrow, and A. R. Perrius.
The Convention adopted a series of resolutions after a brief debate declaring in favor of laws based on the principle of local prohibition, and earnestly petitioning the Legislature to enact such a law. Bilis favoring local prohibition were also adopted, and placed in the hands

of able committees to have the subject introduced and advocated before the Legislature. At the evening session the largest hall in the city was crowded to excess and more than 1.000 persons were unable to gain admit-tance. The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyr, Long Island, delivered the address. About 700 delegates sat in the body of the meeting, with as many more interested spectators in the galleries. A notable feature was a number of colored men, who were said to be good tem for the reception of the guns are the work perance workers, and who listened attentively to the speakers and the prepositions made for the furtherance

added that the most experienced | The two measures voted on and to be brought before

the Legislature are: A bill of "Local Prohibition," giv ing to each township, village or town, or ward in cities, the right to say by ballot at the Spring election whether iquor stores shall be licensed in their bounds or not; and a "Beer-Seller's License act," calling for heavy bonds to be given by those licensed, and affixing penalties and the forfeitures of bonds and license on those selling to habitual drunkards and minors. Whether the present Legislature will pass any such measures re mains to be seen; but the temperance party are pretty confident of success, if not this year, then next. Certain it is that the temperance movement is spreading largely through New-Jersey, and men are likely to see, at future tion as to his being for liquor or temperance.

THE ALRANY EXPRESS EOBBERY.

ARREST OF FILKINS, THE SUPPOSED ROBBER STORY OF THE PURSUIT.

Albany, Jan. 17 .- Filkins, the suspected Albany express robber, was caught last night at Schroon Lake, Essex Co., N. Y. He denies that he committed the crime, and asserts that he can prove his innocence; but acknowledges that he left Albany on account of the sus picions against him. He will be brought to this city to-night. The friends of Filkius publish seven affidavits, case, and account for his whereabouts during the evening

Filkins disappeared from his home in Albany last Wednesday, leaving no cine to his whereahouts or destination. His flight coming to the ears of the detective suspiction was at once aroused, and he has since been vigorously pursued. Full descriptions of his appearance were sent out in handbills to all the northern towns of the State where he was supposed to have fled. On Friday he was traced northward, and at Saratoga was identified, but escaped from the hotel where he feared capture. Next he was traced to Doe's Corners, Saratoga County. From this little place he fled precipitately, probably at sight of the warning posters of the detectives. From this place all trace was for a time lost, unfrequented roads and byways evidently being selected by the fuglitive.

tion of the fugitive had been sent before he could poss bly arrive. After taking his dinner at Doe's Corners o Friday afternoon, he must have again taken to the roa bly arrive. After taking his dinner at Doe's Corners on Friday afternoon, he must have again taken to the road and pushed on with accelerated pase, knowing he was hunted and pushed, and the next known of him is his appearance at South Gleus Falls on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock. After getting some food, at that point, he again took up his route, this time in the direction of Warrensburgh, Warren County, where he must have arrived late on Sunday. Thence, in order to secure his ullimate escape, he was obliged to run the risk of recognition by truting himself on the singe from Warrensburgh to Schroon Lake. The driver had seen the blits, and at once recognized the fugility. Discreetly helding his time, he made no demonstration until he strived at his destination, where he warned the proprietor of the hotel, and together they captured the runaway at H o'clock Monday night. Great excitement was caused in Albany by the news telegraphed there yesterday morning. Curiously enough the first known of the capture was in advance of the telegraph. An employe of Filkins was at the depot of the kensselaer and Saratoga Railroad as the merning train arrived, and there saw an express messenger with whom he was acquainted, and who communicated to him the fact that Filkins had been explained. The man immediately hurried up to police headquarters with the exciting news, but it was discredited, as no telegram announcing it had been received. The telegraph soon confirmed the news, however, and a strong force of police was detailed to prevent apprehended violence upon the arrival of the prisener.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

SAILING OF THE TENNESSEE. All the members and attachés of the San Domingo Commission assembled at the Astor House yes-terday morning, and started for the Tennessee at 11 o'clock. They were conveyed to the steamer in a revenue-cutter from Whitehall, accompanied by Collector Murphy, Surveyor Cornell, Gen. Porter, and a large number of other persons who came to see their friends iepart. The following are the names of the scientific men who accompany the expedition: Wm. P. Blake, gool

gist; Dr. Parry, botanist; Prof. Newcombe, general naturalist. Their assistants are Professors Ward, Marvine, Adams, Waller, Taylor, Signer Rebello, and Goo. Geddes who represents the Department of Agriculture.
The Tennessee weighed anchor shortly after 1 o'clock order to get out through the Narrows on the high tide. While proceeding down the harbor, the Commission of ganized, and resolved to proceed directly to San Do mingo City, if the captain should think it advisable, only

touching at the Bay of Samana. They will go to the capital first to show a proper respect for the authorities of the country. The Commissioners expressed to Commodore James Alden their appreciation of the efforts he has made to in-

sure the efficiency of the expedition, and the comfort of

THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER MCGILL-FIFTY-EIGHT LIVES LOST.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17 .- It is now thought that McGill on Sunday night, on Shoe-Fly Bar, in the Missis sippi River. Among the passengers were John L. Schro pkins and McFarland, the first clerk, have be-found. Officer Yerger states that the ruftmen be-ing to the American Timber Company, whose raris a aground at the time of the disaster, might have d many lives with their skilfs, but paid no attention as cries of distress, busying themselves in taking cot-

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

REPORT BY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OF OBSER-

Place of Observation Baron	Ther	Block.	Black of	Weather
		Mr. Lower	Carles.	Clear.
Angusta, Ga 20.25	100	N. W.	Very gratie.	Clear.
Baltimore, Md 30.39	290	S. W.	Genete.	Clear.
Boston, Mass 20,23	237	W	Gentle.	Clinde.
Buffalo, N. Y 30,27				Cherr.
Charleston, S. C 30,31	439	N.E.	Gentles.	
Cincinnati, Ohio 3341	3257	N. W.	Fighelia.	Patr.
Cleveland, Ohio 35,49	51	N. W.	Grant'e.	Cleady.
Detroit, Mich 30,37	220	N. W.	Gentle.	Clemit.
Ker West, Fig 30.19	64	W.	Gentler	Chind's
Lake City, Fla 3134	40	-	Caim	Clear.
New Orients 20,34	140	N.	Verr gentle.	Allege.
New-York 20,27	990	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
bewego, N. Y 30.24	202	N. W.	Gentle.	Chearly.
Philadelphia 20,31	400	W.	Gentle.	Cheur.
Philadelphia.	29	W	Ven grade.	Eloudy.
Rochester, N. Y 30.31	622	S. E.	Gentle.	SCher.
savanonh, Ga 30.29	247	N. W.	Gentle.	Closeiv.
Toledo 30.45	341	347. 44.1-	Calm	Clear.
Washington, D. C., 20.25			Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington, N. C., 30.33	285.2			Fair.
New-London Cons. 20.24		N. W.	Brisk.	
Mt. Washington 28,71	-10	N. W.	Very high.	Clear,

BL Wassinger. 22.74
[Baroscer corrected for temperature and deviation.]

CHICASO. Jan. 16.—A violent snow-storm, the most protracted of the senson, terramated met night. It prevailed for 48 hours. The snow this morning is from 20 to 21 inches deep on a level, and is generally hadly dritted. Many of the streats are almost impassable. The railroad trains have been but little interrupted, as the storm extended only a few miles out of the city.

WEATHER ON MOUST WASHINGTON.

JAN. 17.—D. m.—Barometer, 23.48; thermometer, 35 above zero; relative humidity 76.6; wind, north-west; velocity of wind, 65 miles per hour. The clouds passed off the mountain at 16. m.; they remained in the valley westward until late in the afternoon; as they passed the Notch they were dissolved into vapor. The rain has left us a coating of ice, which makes walking rather precarious, especially when, as to-day, the wind has been blowing 75 miles per hour, and in fearful gusts.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Judge Byron Paine of the Supreme Court of

.The President has nominated John Pierce to be

A Boston dispatch says: There is no foundation the report of the resignation of Oliver A says: Pressure; of the Us or

. The President has withdrawn the maine of W. irring a Anguage for New-Merico, and retained the process means Col. Byen G. Daniela.

heat, Col. Byros G. Daniela, * Notice, and relained the process mean-most has elected the following tassed school; tion, w. W. Henry of Burington, Grand Commander; Col. G. S. Raffell, of Ladlow, Senior vestigate Commander; Col. After Circle of et. Albana, Jointor Vice Brand Commander; Col. Most Circle of et. Albana, delegate at arge to the National Estantiones at a Boson in Nay; Major George II, tigelaw of flucification, representative to the same. Col. W. Y. Vezey & Rufland, substitute.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.The Post-Office at Easton, Penn., was robbed

...An Express nessenger was robbed at the rail-depot, is faston, last energy of about \$57,000.

...The wife of John McClintock of Natick, Mass.,

of insanity, threw berself into a wellon Monday, and was drowned.
Daniel Woffington's cotton mill, at the Falls on Fielding Hurst, Collector of the VIth District

houser, has been suspended for frand and neglect of duty, or Thomas has been placed in charge of the office. . Sarah Barker of this city committed suicide by ng. at Middetown N. T., restering. She was rising her brother im T. Barker, at Middetown, end is supposed to have been insues

The police of Hartford, Count, made a raid on a fare and kens' essantishments is that city, as Manday and arrested 25 proprietors and visitors. About 12 were locked to others gave ball, and were released.

WASHINGTON.

TRUGGLES OF THE LAND JOBBERS IN THE HOUSE-A NEW PHASE OF THE BROOKS-HASTINGS CONTROVERSY-PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS - PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS OF THE IRON-CLAD OATH-SOLDIERS' COLONIES ORGANIZING FOR THE TERRITORIES.
[EY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1871. The House has not gone to business upon the Speaker able during the present session. Never before have six weeks of a short session passed without the House going to the table for reference to and action upon the bills passed by the Senate. There are now 47 Senate bills upon the table, many of which are important and would be passed if they could be separated from the 23 Land Grant bills, with which they are overlaid and inter spersed. A majority of the House refuses to touch the pile on the table, for fear the land-jobbers will succeed in getting through their schemes by making a combinati fall members whose districts are interested in any of the proposed grants with the solid carpet-bag vote, a large proportion being of the hundred-and-odd members whose Congress career ends on the 4th of March. Meanwhile the friends of the land grants will not consent to have any bill taken from the table for action out of its order, and hope to force their opponents to begin at the top of the pile upon the Speaker's table, and work off all the bills in the general rush of the last nights of the sea-

The Committee appointed to investigate the charge made against the Hon. James Brooks by Hugh J. Hast ings, in The New-York Commercial Advertiser, met this morning, having summoned before them Mr. Hastings. Mr. Hastings first asked a decision on the claim which he made in the memorial read in Congress, yesterday, that the words complained of by Mr. Brooks were not of such a character as to give Congress jurisdiction. The Committee decided that the investigation must go on Mr. Hastings then presented a paper setting forth that he had brought in the Courts of New-York a suit agains Mr. Brooks for libel, and protesting against any action that will result in a premature disclosure of his proofs, and a consequent prejudice of his case. He also as seried that this is the object which Mr. Brooks has in asking for this investigation. In reply, it is claimed by the friends of Mr. Brooks that Mr. Hastings did not institute his suit until Saturday last, and that the investigation was, therefore, ordered before the suit began. Mr. Hastings also claimed that the resolution ordering an investigation contained no charges, and that he did not, therefore, know why he had been called. He de clined to be sworn. Mr. Hastings also refused to allow an investigation as to the genuineness of the "retraction of a libel," which Mr. Brooks caused to be read last week. When fold that he must answer the question whether he was ready to substantiate the charges complained of by Mr. Brooks, he replied that he was not. Mr. Brooks received from Albany, to-day, a telegram announcing that the Mr. Stone, in whose favor the "retraction" is alleged to have been made, is still living, but that the document is missing from the Court files. Another meeting of the Committee was held at 4 o'clock this after noon, and Judge Bingham will report to the House in the morning. A lively scene is anticipated.

In the Senate, to-day, the House Amendments to the

Amendatory Funding bill were concurred in. Mr. Conk-ling presented the memorial of Horace Greeley and 3,000 others, showing the preparations made, under the auspices of the American Institute, for holding an Industral Exposition in New-York on the 160th anniversary of the Nation's birth. The memorial was referred to the Committee on, Manufactures, and it is not unlikely that we may have a counter bill to the one now before the Com mittee on Foreign Relations, proposing to hold the Ex sition at Philadelphia. Mr. Ramsey is anxious to pasthe three bills now on the calendar giving hands subsidies to proposed ocean mail lines to Mexico. Australia, and Europe, and essayed to make them the special order for Thursday. Mr. Conkling, howobjected to this until the Committee of Commerce was heard from in reference to the bill faireduced by him yesterday, because, as he intimated, the Senate will scarcely "have stomach enough to swallow two subsidies for European lines at one session;" and, if Mr. Ramsey's bill passes, his will, probably, be defeated Mr. Yates offered a constitutional amendment to remove the bar now resting upon naturalized citizens from cor peting with those native-born for the highest office in the gift of the nation, the Presidency. There is no probabil ity of favorable action upon it. Mr. Trumbull introduced an important resolution in reference to life insurance companies. As is well known, many of the life insurance companies of the North bave branch offices throughout the Union. In some of the States a special tax is laid upon all foreignns companies, and the object of resolution is to prevent this discrimination. Mr. Trumbull stated that he introduced the resolution without approving of it. An interesting discussion occurred, between Mesers. Harlan lie lands of Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, and Mississippi to homstead settlement. Mr. Kellogg stated a lands had been excented from the operation of the Homestead and Preemption laws in order that the actual residents, the freedmen and indigent whites of the South, might have suple opportunity to acquire a freehold, but they had so far neglected to avail themselves of it, and the lands were lying idle; therefore, he advecated that the restrictions which applied to them should be removed. Mr. Harlan contended that sufficient time had not clapsed, since the abolition of Slavery, manhood that was in them, and the chance to get a few acres of their own should yet be given them. If the restriction was removed, the lands would be taken up in large quantities by the wealthy residents and by non residents. This policy, he said, had been anything but a benefit to Iowa and other States, where one could travel for miles, in some sections, without seeing a house, because the land had been taken up, and was held by nonresidents. The bill to secure the object desired by Mr Kellogg, and which has been pending since last session, was laid over for the purpose of allowing Mr. Harlan to prepare amendments to meet his views. The afternoon was principally occupied with the bill to cede cartain jurisdiction to the State of Ohio, arguments turned altogether on constitutional points, and, of the Senators who spoke, the majority of those who were lawyers seemed to incline to the view taken by Mr. Thurman, that the jurisdiction of the United States over the Dayton Asylum was absolute, and that it was not in the power of Congress to cede it away. The bill was passed by a vote of 25 to 12. The President sent in a large batch of official papers relative to the Ku-Klux outrages in North Carolina. Mr. Morton's bill, to refund to the States the interest on their war debts and the discount (not exceeding ten per cent) on their war bonds, was advocated by its author, and opposed by other Ser ators as going too far. Without taking action on the bill,

an Executive session was held, after which the Senate adjourned. Business still lags in the House, though to-day was little more fruitful of results than yesterday, when nothing at all was done. A resolution introduced by Gen. Butler, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, directing the President to appoint three Comissioners, who shall investigate, and report to Congress from time to time, how much aid has been given to Pacific and other railroads, either in the shape of lands or money, what has been done with it, and whether any in dividuals have profited thereby, will, if it passes, probably bring to the light some startling facts speculations in Government subsidies. The remainder the day, after the morning hour, was spent in Com mittee of the Whole on the Appropriation bills. The Ex-centive, Legislative, and Judiciary bill was disposed of, after a long debate on increasing the salaries of United States Circuit and District Judges. The House seems determined that the increase voted to the Supreme Court Judge shall not be taken as a precedent, and voted down all propositions to make the pay of the Judickery any greater. The bill of appropriations for West Point wa reported back to the House, and, pending a vote on

veral of the amendments, the House adjourned. At the meeting of the Reconstruction Committee, to day, a bill was considered to permit persons appointed to United States offices in the South, who cannot take the Iron-clad oath, to take the modified oath. The Committee were favorable to the bill, but one member re marked that he thought some attention should be given to the protection of-loyal men, and that all legislation should not be for the benefit of recent Rebels. Finally, a sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Porter, Upson, and Morgan, and to them was referred the bill above mentioned, with instructions to report also upon the necessity of providing by legislation further protection for the loyal people of the South. The submmittee will make their report next Tuesday.

Steps have already been taken to organize several oldiers' colonies, to settle in Kansas and Colorado, as

soon as the Soldiers' Homestead bill shall become a law. It is expected that two colonies will be organized i

New-England, one in New-York, and one in Philadel phia, to go West early in the Spring. Mr. Mecker has furnished full information regarding the Greeley Colony to soldiers here who are organizing these enterprises. The Sub-Committee of the House Military Committee will resume the National Asylum investigation tomorrow. Col. Wiegle of Baltimore is the only witness

expected. Bills similar to that introduced in the House, yester day, to incorporate the New-York and Washington Air Line Railway, have passed the House four times within a few years, but have always failed in the Senate. A bill of the same kind was killed in the House, last session by a point of order, some one calling for the reading of the engrossed bill, which, not being ready, had to go to

the Speaker's table and failed. The Ways and Means Committee of the House voted to-day to allow Mr. Hooper to report a bill making the tariff on whisky, rum, and gin \$2 per gallon, instead of \$2 50, as is now charged, through a mistake in the word-

The House Committee on Commerce has had before it for some time two bills designed to secure better protection to immigrants, and generally transferring the control of all emigrant supervision to the General Government. The most carefully drawn of these bills was introduced by the late Mr. Hopkins of Wisconsin and the other by Gen. Butler. The Committee appointed a Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Finkelnburg, Sawyer, and Potter, to examine and report. They have prepared a vill embedying the chief features of the two bills before them, and have been ordered to report the same to the House, and will do so as soon as possible.

Mr. Sargent of California will introduce at an early day an Enabling act for Utah, containing an anti-polygam) restriction as a condition of admission. It seems most likely, however, that all propositions looking to the admission as States of Colorado, New-Mexico, and Utah, will be left to the next Congress to consider.

Mr. Cutlom, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, will soon present a bill providing for the appointment by the President of a Superintendent of Common Schools for each organized Territory, and making it obligatory on the Legislature to provide the means of establishing

district schools under certain circumstances. In Mr. Stoughton's report on Union Cemeteries, it is stated that the Arlington Cemetery was for many years the property of the late George Washington Park Custis, who bequeathed it to Custis Lee, the oldest son of his daughter, the wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee of the Rebel Army. Custis Lee was also a Rebel officer. This seems to dispose of the argument that the United States had no right to take this property because it belonged to

A meeting of Southern Republican Representatives was held this evening at the room of the House Committee on Education and Labor, to consider the proposition now pending for a national system of Common Schools, and to concert measures for a united support of the bill of Mr. Hoar, or some similar measure. Great interest was manifested, but no conclusion was reached other than a desire to ask the Republicans from other sections to support such measures as may be matured by the Southern men, as a necessity of the situation there, and one of the best methods of sustaining the Republican party in The object of the bill which the Ways and Means Com-

mittee reported and passed to-day is to permit all goods on board ships in harbor on the 31st day of December ast, and not entered on that day, to have the benefit of the new tariff rates, which went into effect on the 1st of January. Where the old rate of duties has been paid on such goods, the difference will be refunded, if applica-Gen. W. B. Stokes, a member of the House from Ten-

nessec, will, it is said, be a candidate for Sergeant-at Arms. The announcement that Gen Paine is to be a candidate was made without his authority.

Many representatives of the leading paper houses are here to-night, as the hids for Government printing paper, amounting to more than \$400,000, are to be opened to-merrow.

here to-night, as the hide for Government printing paper, amounting to more than \$400,000, are to be opened to more few.

Representative Wells to-day, in behalf of the Special Committee on the Causes of the Deeline of American Commerce and the remedies therefor, made a report on New-Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico Steamship Line, saying: "The Committee have recommended the granting of Government aid, by way of postages on mails and by subsidies, so as to insure the establishment of lines of American ocean steamers to foreign ports, thus securing to our people the profits of the trade so created." In view of this general recommendation, the Committee believe the proposed establishment of a line of steamers between the port of New-Orleans and the Gulf ports of the Republic of Mexico must not only result in a vast increase of commerce, but as a direct and necessary step to the cultivation of those friendly political relations that should subsist between ourselves and a sister Republic, and necessary to the maintenance of our power and control on this continent.

The instructions of Minister Schenck have not yet been, written. It is understood that in addition to those on the Alabama chains he will receive instructions with a view to the settlement of the Canada fishery question.

Special Treasury Agent Wicker has written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury from Key West, inclosing a copy of a communication from U. S. Marshal Allen addressed to Senators Osborn and Gilbert, relative to reckless and unlawful acts of wreckers and others in cases of vessels stranded or wrecker on the Florida coast, and suggesting additional legislation with a view to remetying the evils of which complaint is made. The Marshal refers especially to case of vessels betat that time, and to the wilful conceniment and appropriation of deretict property in violation of all law and usage on that subject. There is no present law that will meet the illegal practices, and the Marshal states that great complaint is made by the Consuls of the

John C. Hopper of New-York City appeared before the Senate Committee on Finance this morning, and delivered an argument on American and British interests. He read a letter from the British Minister, addressed to Messre, Hunt & Tillinghast of New-York, showing the manner in which British manufacturers are protected by the tariff on line raw wools, and the mode by which they seek to obtain important information from our American manufacturers to use for their own advantage, and to the detriment of our American manufacturers at home.

Representative Morgan of Ohlo, a member of the Military Committee, has prepared a bill, which the Committee has authorized him to report to the House, repealing the proviso of the sixth section of the act of 1888, which limits the application for a pension within five years from the time of wounds, death, or any other cause. It appears that, in many cases, persons entitled to pensions have failed to receive them by reason of their ignorance of the above limitation.

The Senate in Executive session to-day condrined the following nominations: Nathaniel K. Sargent to be Collector of Customs for the District of Kennetee, Me. Postmasters—Edwin S. Hussey, at Brazil, Ind.; John Walker, Aurora, Ind.; Philip E. Ezekiel, Beanfort, S. C.; Samuel H. Fatrchild, Danville, Hi.; John Y. Lamb, Alton, H.; Mrs. Martha T. Gordon, Coatsville, Pa.; Samuel R. Atwell, Winchester, Va.; H. A. Moore, Bryan, Texas; J. H. Bardwell, East Hampton, Mass. is made.

John C. Hopper of New-York City appeared before

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON THE FREE MATTER PASSING THROUGH THE MAILS.

Washington, Jan. 17 .- The Postmaster-General has communicated to the Senate a statement in re-lation to free matter passing through the mails. It appears that in December, 1869, each Postmaster was instructed to take an accurate monthly account of all offices for mailing for the period of six months, commencing Jan. 1, and ending June 30, 1870. The total number of offices from which reports were due was 23,422, but the number from which full or partial reports were received was only 8,383, nearly 20,000 wholly failing to report. The returns of the 8,583 reporting offices show that within the six months there were transmitted 5,140,796 franked letters, the postage upon which, at the extabilished rate, amounted to \$655,548, and 2,047,971 pounds of other franked matter, such as printed documents and seeds, upon which the postage, at established rates amounted to \$530,388, making altogether for six months for postage on free matter the sum of \$916,536. At a fair rate of estimate for the nearly 20,000 non-reporting Post-Offices, the Postmaster-General says the following grand result is shown: Total number of franked letters for six months, 10,834,437; postage, \$833,000. Frinted matter, &c., 2,856,196 pounds; postage, \$283,070. Frinted matter, &c., 2,856,196 pounds; postage, \$338,503. 85. Total postage for six months, \$1,271,663.85. Total for one year, \$2,543,-327.72. offices for mailing for the period of six mouths, com-

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Commodore B. F. Sands, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, has transmitted to the Navy Department the following extract of a letter just received from Prof. Asaph Hall, of the United States Navy, one of the astronomers sent to Sicily to observe the eclipse of the 22d

of December last:

"The 22d of December is drawing to a close, and the cellipse is over. We have had tolerable success. The four contacts were pretty well observed during the total eclipse; the clouds covered the moon, making, I think, the physical observations somewhat doubtful. The profubcrances were very well seen. They were of a pale red color, and not so bright as I expected them to be. The clouds interfered with my observations of the corona. I could detect but very little of the radiating and curved streamers given in many pictures, and the slight radiation that I saw might have been produced by the clouds. I need hardly say that the total eclipse was a very beautiful sight. Professors Newcomb and Harkness have informed you of our telegraphic work by which we corrected the longitudes of Gloralter, Maita, and Syracuse.

PRICE FOUR CENTS. GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. FORSTER ON THE EUROPEAN WAR AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1871.

The Right Hon. William E. Forster delivered an address, last evening, to his constituents, at Bradford in the course of which he alinded to the Franco Frussian war and also to the Alabama question. As to the former he said that at the outset his sympathies were with Germany, in her resistance to invasion by the Freich, and now they were with France, which was resisting invasion by the Germans. He, however, deprecated the assump tion of any partisanship by the people of England, and any interference on the part of the English Government in the struggle.

In his allusion to the question of the Alabama claims, Mr. Forster said he had good reason to hope that the new Minister from the United States, Mr. Schenck, would be a powerful agent in the removal of the feeling ent which at present divides the people of England and America.

CUBA.

IMPORTANT SURRENDER OF INSURGENTS. HAVANA, I Jan. 17 .- The insurgent Gen. Damain Madruga, Gov. Jose Trujillo, and Capt. Salvador Rodriguez, the leaders of the Cienaga de Zapate insurgents, and six others, surrendered yesterday to Commi sioner Valmasdos. Rodriguez subsequently returned to bring in the rest of the insurgents. This surrender fluishes the insurrection in the Clenaga and Emsenada de Cochmos, and restores tranquinity in the Colon district.

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE SEIZURE OF THE AMERICAN FISHING SCHOONER GRANADA-CANADIAN VERSION OF THE STORY-NEW RAILWAYS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.-I suppose your readers would like to hear the Canadian version of the ex-traordinary seizure of the American fishing schooner Granada, which was said to have sought shelter in Port Hood, N. S., from a storm, and when there was selzed by a Dominion cutter for violation of the Fishery laws. Upon inquiring into the matter, L have received from official sources a statement of the case, which is in substance as follows: Port Hood is one of a number of places on the Province of coast notorious as a depot for smuggled goods. In American fishing vessels about 2.000 Provincials are employed, and these-men, being thoroughly acquainted with the coast, have combined with such of their American cousins as have a propensity for landing and selling goods without going, through the formality of paying duties which the Lar-minton Government has thought proper to impose apoin certain goods, and have for a length of time been a source-of annoyance and loss to the Deminion. A Govern-ment cutter was sent to cruise about these noted places, and put a summary stop, if possible, to the smuggling enterprise. On the 23th of October, the Ida E., Capt. Torry, was lying in Port-Hood, when the American schooner Granda made her appearance. A few hours after her arrival she was boarded by Capt. Torry, who, upon inquiring, was took that the Granda was bound to the Bay of Islands on a fishing voyage. She had no proper papers, however, and upon examination was found to have up hourd at vessels about 2,000 Provincials are employed, and these Hood, when the American schools of the was boarded by Capt. Torry, who, upon inquiring, was abounded by Capt. Torry, who, upon inquiring, was toold that the Granada was bound to the Bay of Islands on a fishing voyage. She had no proper papers, however, and upon examination was found to have on board at large quantity of dutiable goods, and Capt. Torry at once seized her, not, as is alieged, for a violation of the Puberry laws, but for a violation of the Dominion Revenus laws. Among other things in her cargo, were three care a practical of the parallel oil, two casks of molasses, a cask of r. ber boots, a cask of gin, and 20 barrels of flour! What could a small fishing craft want with such a quantity of reods, if not for the purpose of illegal trade! The statement that she was driven into Port Hood to take she fer from a storm is without any foundation in fact, as a storm occurred at or near that time. Her professed destination—the Bay of Islands—is away to the north-west of Port Hood. On the evening of the 24th the wind beew strug, but from the south-west (which was a fair wind for and not from the south-west (which was a fair wind for the Granada. The 25th, the day she entered Fort Hood, and not from the south-west, as stated in the repert of the Granada. The 25th, the day she entered Fort Hood and was falten, is shown by the log book of the list of have been. The day, with good breeze from the west and son west. This was a fine, tair wind for the Granada, if I and, as she said to the Bay of Islands; very than did the good of the course and enter Fort Hood! Being there under such circumstances, and having a large quantity of dutiable, unentered goods on borrd, we were bound to seize her—not under Fishery regulations, but under our Revenue laws, which we are determined to see carried out, no matter whether the sufferers be Canadians or Americans; and we believe that the American Government for the Granada.

It cannot escape careful observers that between these two countries, who ought to be eternally pledged to

stirred the somewhat sungran too by puts a per enterprise in this country. One illustration of this is seen in the efforts being made by the people and Government of Canada to construct extensive lines of railway, which will fully connect the different Provinces with each other, and give the great Canadian West constant communication with the sea and the world. The principal line, now in course of construction, is known as the Intercolonial Railway, and will extend from Quebec to Halifax. You can imagine how irapidity such enterprises in this country have been heterofore carried out, when it is remembered that the surveys for this line were completed in 1848. The project ignitially originated with the British Government, who uraged upon the colonists the necessity of having a railway which would not only be of benefit commercially, but which would be of great value in a military point of view; as, in case of war with the United States, troops chuld at any season of the year be sent from Halifax to aky part of Canada in a short space of time. The different Provinces, however, could not agree as to the shart each would assume in construction of the long talked/of line should be immediately begun.

New survers were made, and some delays occurred in the selection of a route, but the military line was flually chosen. As the British Government loaned the winney to build the road, they had the final choice of routes, and to this one they assented. It is known as the Northern or Eastern route, and runs along the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the morth shore of New-Brunswick, touching at all the principal ports along the line. A portion of the road from Amberst, in Nova Scotla, to Sackville, in New-Brunswick, has already been completed, and is in running order. The prospect of President Grant's Canadian policy bring carried out has given an increased impetus to the work, and it is now being prosecuted with increased vigor, but it will take at least another year before it is completed.

A portion of the people of New Brunswic

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. Señer Nibolo has been elected President

.... A Brazilian military credit of 13,500 contos

CONDECTICUT TEMPLEANCE CONVENTION. HARTIORD, Jan. 17 .- The annual convention of the Connectiont State Temperance Union commenced in this city this morning. In the absence of Schator in this city this morning. In the absence of Schalor Buckingham, President of the Society, President Cummings of the Wesleyan University, presides. The morning session was mainly devoted to organization. A committee was appointed to request the adoption, by the Democratic Convention, of a resolution in favor of a State constabulary force to enforce the laws against the liquor traffic, gambling, and houses of the fame. The resolution was duly presented during the session of the Democratic Convention and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The Congress Temperance Society will held a meeting next bonds; evening, in the Metropolitan Church, Wash-

. The first exhibition of the Northern Ohio Poul-

number row.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the American Colonization Society will be held in Washington to day. The receipts year were \$40.651 by the expenditure, \$29.927 ft. Pourteen thousand by hundred and seventy-four persons have been sent to Africa.

by the floods. The report of the N. J. State Superintendent of Pablic Schools shows 2.300 teachers in the State, and 183,330 disliding attending school. of whom 181,650 attend the public schools. The amount devoted to school purposes during the year was \$1,004,530, or an average of \$15 for each pupil.

or \$10 for each pupil.

The annual meeting of the N. Y. State Temperance Sectors is to be held in Albany on the fish and 77th insta. Amon the speakers who have accepted invitations to be present in the liter. J. t. Steinghton of Illinois, Late Prohibition candidate for Congress, and said to one of the ablest platform speakers in the West.

The Chicago "Colorado Colony" has alreiady 1:0 members enrolled, and the Secretary is in correspondence with many persons in this country and in England who propose to join in The Legating Committee left for Colorado on Sunday, and it is expected that the Colorado with the country and in the country and in the control of Senting planting.